



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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CONTENTS

5 July 1995

NOTICE: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Chad

- Opposition To Carry Out 'Reprisal' Attacks [*Paris International*] 1
- Army Commander in Chief Dies in Auto Accident [*AFP*] 1

Rwanda

- Bizimungu Speaks on Liberation Day Anniversary [*Kigali Radio*] 1

Zaire

- Transition Assembly Speaker Refuses To Leave [*London International*] 2

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

- Egypt Accused of Mounting 'Campaign of Lies' [*Addis Ababa International*] 3
- Government Suspends Cooperation [*AFP*] 3
- Egyptian Police 'Not Involved' in Investigations [*Addis Ababa International*] 4
- Autopsy Shows Mubarak's Assailants 'Arabs' [*MENA*] 4

Kenya

- U.S. Ambassador Comments on Bilateral Relations [*KNA*] 4

Somalia

- 'Uthman Ato: Libyan Delegation Visiting Aidid [*Nairobi TV*] 4
- Fierce Fighting Among Clans Leaves Three Dead [*AFP*] 5

Tanzania

- President Urges Repatriation of Refugees [*Dar es Salaam Radio*] 5

Uganda

- Rebels Reportedly Battle With Sudan's SPLA [*London International*] 5

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

- IFP Blames ANC Hit-Squads for Official's Murder [*SAPA*] 7
- 53 Reported Murdered in Natal Over Weekend [*SAPA*] 7
- Government Issues 1st Document in 11 Languages [*SAPA*] 7
- *Gauteng Province Administration Examined [*BEELD 3 Apr*] 8
- *New Gauteng Police Commissioner Interviewed [*BEELD 5 Apr*] 9
- South African Press Review for 4 Jul [*THE STAR 4 Jul, etc.*] 10

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Council Discusses Peace Accord Implementation [<i>Luanda Radio</i>]	11
---	----

Mozambique

'Secretive' Land Deal With S. Africans Assailed [<i>MEDIAFAX 27 Jun</i>]	11
Editorial Views Frelimo Under Multiparty System [<i>DEMOS 28 Jun</i>]	12

WEST AFRICA

Cote d'Ivoire

Rights League Urges Use of Liberian Refugee Camps [<i>LE JOUR 5 Jul</i>]	13
--	----

Guinea

Opposition Reacts Violently to PUP Victory [<i>London International</i>]	13
--	----

Nigeria

Abacha: Not Affected by 'International Blackmail' [<i>Lagos International</i>]	14
--	----

Sierra Leone

South African Soldiers Seen in Kono District [<i>London International</i>]	14
--	----

Chad

Opposition To Carry Out 'Reprisal' Attacks

LD0207222395 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 2 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In Chad, the opposition, represented by the Movement-93 coalition, the Movement for Democracy and Development, and the Chadian National Front have issued a statement dated 1 July, announcing their intention to resume military hostilities in reprisal for recent attacks carried out by soldiers in the Lake Chad region. According to the statement, it is a question of legitimate self-defense, and it urges political parties to join in this latest move.

Army Commander in Chief Dies in Auto Accident

AU0407094495 Paris AFP in English
0927 GMT 4 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Paris, July 4 (AFP) — The commander-in-chief of the Chadian Army, General Becher Moussa Houno, was killed in a car accident here overnight, the Chadian Embassy announced Tuesday [4 July].

An embassy spokesman said Houno, 42, was killed when his car collided with another vehicle as he was leaving his hotel at about 1:00 a.m. (2300 GMT Monday).

His driver was slightly injured and taken to hospital. The driver of the other vehicle was not hurt.

Rwanda

Bizimungu Speaks on Liberation Day Anniversary

EA0407155195 Kigali Radio Rwanda
in Kinyarwanda 1043 GMT 4 Jul 95

[Speech by President Pasteur Bizimungu on the anniversary of the capture of Kigali by the Rwandan Patriotic Front; at Amahoro National Stadium in Kigali — live]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Our excellencies, vice president, president of the Assembly, prime minister, deputy prime minister, ministers, diplomats, guests, army officers, Rwandans, and brothers: First of all, let me thank you for attending this memorable day, a day held to thank the Army. [passage omitted]

All these people have joined us in celebrating today. Our country remembers this same day last year when the Rwandan capital, Kigali, was completely liberated by the army from the killers' government. In reality, the action of saving people had begun earlier in other parts of Rwanda. However, after the fall of Kigali, it became obvious that the killers had been defeated. Today is

a day to remember the defeat of those who prepared and implemented the genocide. It is a day when our country hails the courage, love, and selflessness of those who sacrificed their lives so that peace could return and the evil stop, so that life could continue in this land. [passage omitted]

This day arrives at a time when our country is celebrating its independence anniversary. Independence came with the end of the mandate given to some countries to govern our country. We cannot compare independence day with a day like today: Liberation Day [preceding two words in English]. Even though that day is important as well.

When we became independent in 1962, we got a flag which showed that we were independent, and we got a national hymn. In the hymn, we mostly sang that our country, Rwanda, was for all of us, and that we should live in the country in freedom and unity. However, later on it emerged that the country, which was meant to be there for all, had been changed by the leadership into a country for the few. Consequently, divisions came to prevail among Rwandans — until the recent evil genocide occurred. We did not therefore benefit from the fruits we expected of independence. We failed to remember why we fought for independence.

The fact that Rwanda had become a country ruled by the few meant that the sacrifice of some people was needed so that, this time, what was in the national hymn, what was meant by the flag, could be enjoyed by all Rwandans. Being saved does not just mean that people were being rescued from mass graves. We should also remember that there are also those who were killed in 1992, 1993, 1990, 1970, and even before that. So being rescued means that the country was saved from discrimination. We owe this to the Army and its selflessness.

Their job was more than that of ordinary soldiers, as they wanted to rescue the country. This task could not be carried out in one go. It is continuous, and this means that the soldiers have to maintain their selflessness, wisdom and discipline, so that these become the soldiers' trademarks.

After the defeat of the killers, Rwandans set up a national unity government. However, for the moment we should — given that in July last year, and earlier, the country had been divided into many parts and blood was being spilt in every corner — be happy that one of the achievements was that Rwanda's children did not continue to be killed. That is the most important achievement. I am not aware of any reward which was given to those who saved people. In fact, if you ask them the question, they will tell you that they were not

working for a reward, but that they were working to return the country to normalcy.

However, it became necessary for Rwandans to find a reward. Therefore, today the entire country thanks them. In our poverty, and from the bottom of our hearts, we applaud them. [crowd applauds] Today the country hails them for their victory. It is a reminder that truth, love, and the people's generosity won. Life won over death. The country tells them: Be forever victorious. [crowd applauds]

Zaire

Transition Assembly Speaker Refuses To Leave

AB0307221195 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 3 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The speaker of Zaire's troubled Transitional Assembly, Monsignore Monsengwo, is refusing to go quietly, following the Parliament's vote to oust him at the weekend. Over the last few years, the Catholic archbishop has been trying to put together a return to multiparty rule with the agreement of President Mobutu's supporters and of the radical opposition, both of whom are represented in the assembly. But the two sides have now found common cause in trying to get rid of Monsignore Monsengwo, and he is far happy about it. Our Kinshasa reporter, Matthew Tostevin, has been talking to the archbishop. On the line, Timothy Ecott asked him how he had reacted to his dismissal:

[Begin recording] [Tostevin] The latest here is that Monsignor Monsengwo said that the Parliament had no right to get rid of him. When I spoke to him, he used very strong language, he described what the Parliament had done as a coup, as a violation of the Constitution. He said that if they are not going to respect the law, then the country is no more than a dictatorship.

[Ecott] What is the basic problem that the party has with him, and what is his stand?

[Tostevin] His stand is that they did not follow the proper procedures in Parliament to get rid of him. It is a very complicated constitutional question which nobody seems to know the answer to. Everybody seems to

interpret the Constitution as they wish and, according to him, the proper procedure was not followed — and it means that he stays on.

[Ecott] But what is their main grievance against him?

[Tostevin] Well, the people that want to get rid of him say that he is biased. The people that are trying to get rid of him are quite an unusual group of people: members of Parliament who are allies to President Mobutu, along with those of the radical opposition of Etienne Tshisekedi. Now it is hard to see how he can be biased against both at the same time. But it is true that he is seen as having given a helping hand to the moderate government, the government which is in place at the moment of Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo, and that doesn't go down well with either of the extremes.

[Ecott] So, it looks like a pretty intractable situation, opposition and government united in an unwillingness to accept him, but him saying that it is illegal for them to get rid of him. Where does it go from here?

[Tostevin] It is very hard to see exactly what is going to happen next. The television here, all the newspapers, even the pro-government newspaper which might have been expected to support Monsengwo, are saying that he is out. They are saying obviously that what he is complaining about is that they are all saying that he is out. Where the decision lies in the last instance is probably with the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court is still heavily influenced by Mobutu's people. So it is quite possible that they would decide against Monsignor Monsengwo themselves.

[Ecott] What is your assessment of what kind of a man Monsengwo is?

[Tostevin] Monsengwo is somebody who has a great deal of respect here. Over the last five years, he has been the one man who sort of really marched outside of party politics, outside of the political extremes, and tried to find a way between the extremes, tried to find a negotiated settlement, first with the National Conference, and then moving on to this current transition Parliament. He is somebody who does have quite a lot of respect though, certainly here in the capital and, I gather, across Zaire. [end recording]

Ethiopia

Egypt Accused of Mounting 'Campaign of Lies'

EA0307185295 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia
International Service in English 1630 GMT 3 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Ministry of Information of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia has requested the Egyptian authorities to refrain from what it said was an unacceptable campaign of lies and defamation they have been making, after the assassination attempt by terrorists against President Husni Mubarak here in Addis Ababa on 26 June. A press statement issued by the Ministry of Information said the Egyptian authorities have been requested, to no avail, through diplomatic channels to refrain from their unacceptable lies and defamation. The statement said: While the Ethiopian Government has been working tirelessly to get to the bottom of the cowardly attack against President Mubarak, the Egyptian authorities shamelessly have been making allegations to the contrary, and have now gone to the extent of making a despicable accusation about an alleged involvement of Ethiopian security forces in the attempt on President Husni Mubarak's life.

It said: They have also been blaming Ethiopia for not presenting the terrorist incident from taking place in first instance. The statement said that, if anybody was to be expected to understand that no country's security forces could provide foolproof security against terrorists, it would have been the Egyptian authorities themselves. It said: One would have thought that any person in the position of the Egyptian authorities, and with an elementary sense of decency, would have thanked the Ethiopian security forces for having ensured the safety of their president and his entourage.

The statement added that a number of Ethiopian security forces have sacrificed their lives while fulfilling their duty. The statement added in furtherance that it is now appearing that the Egyptian appetite for the publication of lies in connection with the crime committed by Egyptian terrorists in providing to have no limits, and they have at least gone to reach a state where Ethiopia can no longer refrain from putting the record straight. [sentence as heard]

Government Suspends Cooperation

AB0307163695 Paris AFP in English
1630 GMT 3 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Addis Ababa, July 3 (AFP) — Ethiopia Monday [3 July] said that gunmen who tried to assassinate President Husni Mubarak here were themselves Egyptian, and accused Cairo of waging "a campaign of lies and defamation" against this country.

Ethiopian authorities have also suspended cooperation with Egyptian investigators sent here to help probe the ambush, an Interior Ministry official said.

The Egyptian president escaped unscathed when bullets thudded into his armoured limousine on June 26 as he drove from Addis Ababa Airport into town for an Organisation of African Unity Summit, but two attackers and two Ethiopian policemen died in the shoot-out, and Ethiopian security forces killed three more of the commando in another shoot-out on Saturday.

The five assailants killed were all Egyptians, the Ethiopian Information Ministry said in a statement.

It added that Egyptian authorities had made "a despicable statement about an alleged involvement of Ethiopian security forces" and were carrying out an "unacceptable campaign of lies and defamation" against Ethiopia.

The suspension of cooperation with the Egyptian investigators, sent here immediately after the attack, came in the middle of last week following the Egyptian accusations, the interior ministry official said. He did not specify whether the investigators had been expelled or remained in the Ethiopian capital.

US President Bill Clinton said after the attack that he would be happy to provide US help in the probe if asked, and members of the US Federal Bureau of Investigation, wearing flak-jackets emblazoned with the letters FBI, were seen here shortly after the attack.

Mubarak, who returned to Cairo immediately after the ambush, said the ringleader of the commando was Sudanese, and on Sunday refused to rule out the use of military force against Sudan.

But he also said that he felt something was odd when he arrived at Addis Ababa airport, and said the Ethiopian authorities made all his security men ride in one vehicle, contrary to normal security procedures.

Egyptian security sources in Cairo told AFP the day after the attack that they suspected the attackers had accomplices in the Ethiopian security forces, allowing them to block Mubarak's motorcade with a car packed with explosives which did not go off.

The ministry statement here responded that "Egyptian officials have over the past week been spreading all sorts of self-serving fantastic stories solely based on their imagination."

The government was "dismayed by such lies and fabrications," it said, but had preferred not to rebut them earlier "because it felt that the main thing was the safety of President Mubarak and his entourage and the apprehension of the terrorists and also because it hoped

that sooner or later the Egyptian authorities would stop spreading these fabricated stories."

"Nonetheless, it is now appearing that the Egyptian appetite for the fabrication of lies in connection with the crime committed by Egyptian terrorists is proving to have no limit and they have at this point reached a stage where Ethiopia can no longer refrain from putting the record straight."

Results of the investigation into the ambush would be made public as they became available, the statement added.

Egyptian Police 'Not Involved' in Investigations

*EA0407185295 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia
International Service in English 1630 GMT 4 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ethiopia today said Egyptian police have not been involved in the investigation of the plot to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. A ministry spokesman said: With the exception of some exchanges of information with a group of Egyptian police who arrived in Addis Ababa after the assassination attempt, there is no agreement or relations whatsoever on the part of Ethiopia to allow them to take part in the regular investigation work. The ministry spokesman said: They were at the Hilton Hotel while we were busy doing our job. When nothing was known about the plot or nothing could be said about it, the Egyptians began to circulate all sorts of baseless rumors. So we have completely broken off contact with them.

In a related development, Dr. Tamiru Balate, a pathologist with the (word indistinct) (hospital) has confirmed that the five terrorists so far killed in connection with the assassination plot against President Mubarak were all Arabs. Dr. Tamiru reportedly disclosed that post-mortem medical examinations have revealed that the five terrorists died from bullets and explosive wounds.

Autopsy Shows Mubarak's Assailants 'Arabs'

*NC0507134795 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1300 GMT 5 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Addis Ababa, 5 Jul (MENA)—Doctors at the Menelik II Hospital's morgue have announced that it was not possible to determine the nationality of the five terrorists who took part in the abortive attempt on the life of President Hosni Mubarak, although it has been confirmed from their physical features that they are Arabs.

The medical examiner in charge at the hospital stated that an autopsy on the five bodies has been completed and an analysis of bullets extracted from their bodies,

adding that a report in this regard has been handed over to the Ethiopian police.

He added that one of the terrorists who was hit during the attack and escaped was among the three terrorists killed by Ethiopian security men when they raided their hiding place east of Addis Ababa on Saturday [1 July]. He noted that the autopsy on the five bodies had determined that they were all killed by bullets fired from a distance, presumably where the Ethiopian security forces were standing.

Earlier reports had suggested that the five were Egyptian terrorists. It is not yet known if persons other than those killed so far took part in the assassination attempt. The bodies of the five terrorists are still at the hospital morgue, where some journalists were allowed to look at them.

Kenya

U.S. Ambassador Comments on Bilateral Relations

*EA0407190195 Nairobi KNA in English
1716 GMT 4 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Nairobi, 4 July (KNA) — The minister for public works and housing, Professor Jonathan Ngeno, has hailed the cordial relationship existing between Kenya and the United States. Speaking during the 219th celebration of U.S. Independence Day at U.S. Ambassador Aurelia Brazeal's residence, Professor Ngeno, who represented Kenya during the function, said that Kenya was committed to democratic principles.

Speaking on behalf of her country, Ambassador Brazeal said friendly countries should learn to agree on issues they disagreed on. She said that disagreement did not necessarily mean enmity, but good grounds should be sought as a starting point to good relations.

She said that in Kenya's democracy, people should be able to disagree and still believe in the same goals and principles.

She said her country remained dedicated to strengthening the friendship between the two countries. "May our peoples share these principles and thereby flourish," she said. [passage omitted]

Somalia

'Uthman Ato: Libyan Delegation Visiting Aidid

*EA0307191295 Nairobi KTN Television Network
in English 1600 GMT 3 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The chairman of the United Somali Congress, 'Uthman Hasan Ali Ato claims that

Libya has sent a military delegation to Somalia to assess the needs of Mohamed Farah Aidid's self-proclaimed government. In a press statement signed by 'Uthman, the alliance claims that, although the people of Somalia need the international community's assistance toward achieving peace and stability in their country, the hasty involvement of the Libyan Government in Somalia's national affairs is likely going to prolong the suffering of the nation. 'Uthman Ali condemns the alleged action by Libya.

Fierce Fighting Among Clans Leaves Three Dead

AB0307184695 Paris AFP in English
1531 GMT 3 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, July 3 (AFP) — Clan militias fought with artillery guns, mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machine-guns in the streets of south Mogadishu Monday [3 July], leaving at least three dead and four wounded.

The fighting between the Murusade and Abgal sub-clans of the Hawiye in the Bermuda District, which they share, was the heaviest since May, when more than 20 people died, most of them bystanders.

Residents said the fighting broke out as a result of "banditry."

"We're running short of medicines, and if we don't receive new stocks soon we won't be able to do much," said Hassan Osman, a doctor at the Benadir Hospital in the Bermuda neighbourhood.

Well informed sources say elders of both sub-clans have been holding secret talks for some time in a bid to bring peace to the neighbourhood, named after the Bermuda Triangle because people disappear there.

The Murusade are loyal to General Mohamed Farah Aidid, while the Abgal support north Mogadishu strongman Ali Mahdi Mohamed, himself an Abgal who also controls the Medina District of south Mogadishu just beside the airport.

Aidid, a member of the Habr Gedir subclan of the Hawiye, had himself elected "interim president" of Somalia by his supporters last month, and appointed "ministers," but his "government" remains unrecognised by the rest of the world.

Osman Hassan Ali "Ato," his former financier, and also a member of the Habr Gedir subclan, ousted Aidid last month as head of the Somali National Alliance, drawing off a number of Habr Gedir civilians and militiamen in south Mogadishu to create yet another faction in this lawless Horn of Africa nation.

Fighting at the airport between Habr Gedir militias on Sunday night left two dead and at least eight wounded.

The airport has remained closed since UN troops and most relief agencies pulled out of Somalia at the beginning of March following the failure of Aidid and Ali Mahdi to agree on a government of national unity for Somalia, which has been without a government since the overthrow of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre in January 1991.

Tanzania

President Urges Repatriation of Refugees

EA0407190595 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1600 GMT 4 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has once again appealed to the international community to expedite efforts toward solving the political crises in Rwanda and Burundi to make possible the repatriation of their refugees. President Mwinyi said that the refugees from the two countries living in Tanzania constituted a big burden for the Tanzanian people, who were already enduring an arduous economic situation and deserved no further problems. President Mwinyi was speaking to the Belgian ambassador to the country, Mr. Goblet d'Alviella, who had gone to State House in Dar es Salaam, to bid him farewell after completing his tour of duty.

President Mwinyi said it would have been appropriate if a list of these suspected of participation in the Rwandan massacres had been released, so that who were not involved in the killings would feel safe to go home.

Ambassador d'Alviella said the court which would deal with the charges against Rwandan suspected killers ought to commence work immediately, thereby creating a psychological environment conducive to the return here of those who are innocent.

Ambassador d'Alviella said President Mwinyi would be remembered by the people of Tanzania for promoting economic, political, and social reform, successfully and with great humility.

Uganda

Rebels Reportedly Battle With Sudan's SPLA

AB0307215295 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 3 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Stories have been circulating for some time now that the SPLA [Sudanese People's

Liberation Army] rebels in southern Sudan have been involved in clashes with the Lord's Resistance Army, the rebel group fighting Uganda's NRA [National Resistance Army] government. The NRA, for their part, have alleged that Ugandan rebels have bases inside Sudan. Well, now it is being reported that a new rebel group, (Juma Orisis') West Nile Bank Front, are also operating out of Sudan, and that they too have taken on the SPLA. Our reporter, Mwambu Wanendeya, has been talking to an SPLA official in Kampala. On the line, Robin White asked him if he could confirm that there had been clashes in the south:

[Begin recording] [Wanendeya] Well, I spoke to SPLA's spokesman, George Garang, and he confirmed that the SPLA troops had been engaging the troops of the West Nile Bank Front around the town of Morobo in Southern Sudan. He didn't have much details about the fighting. He said he expected to get an update from the field quite soon, but he did, for the first time, confirm that the SPLA were fighting Ugandan rebels, who he claimed were still in Southern Sudan.

[White] Now, are they doing this fighting with the agreement of the Ugandan Government?

[Wanendeya] Well, it's not clear if they are doing this with the agreement of the Ugandan Government. The SPLA had claimed that these Ugandan rebels had attacked them first, from their positions near the town of Morobo on the road between Morobo and Kaya, both towns in Southern Sudan. So, the SPLA said that they then fought back, and were still fighting back.

[White] Have these West Nile Bank Front rebels made any progress? Have they made any inroads at all?

[Wanendeya] Well, they haven't yet attacked Uganda, but there have been some unusual incidents of land mines in the district of Arua, and it's not clear who planted these land mines. The government has claimed that these land mines were planted by these rebels, but there has been no independent confirmation of this again. So, it's a bit unclear who exactly planted these land mines in northwestern Uganda.

[White] Meanwhile, I gather that there have been some developments in the rebel war in the Gulu area, with

some children who were allegedly abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army being handed back.

[Wanendeya] That's right, 37 children from the northern districts of Gulu and (Kitgum), which have been badly affected by the civil war with the Lord's Resistance Army, were handed over to their parents over the weekend, and the intelligence officer of the force division which is in charge of security up there — the Army in charge of security up there — claims that the main batch of Lord's Resistance Army rebels, who were in these areas, have now gone back to Southern Sudan.

[White] Now, you say these children were handed back. Who handed them back?

[Wanendeya] It's not clear how exactly these children came into government hands. Some of them escape on their own. When rebels make attacks, the children sometimes seize the moment of confusion to run away, and it seems that some of them were also freed by the SPLA in Southern Sudan, but the SPLA have been very reluctant to talk about their role in all of this.

[White] You mean that the SPLA was involved in recapturing them from the rebels or what?

[Wanendeya] Well, when the SPLA have attacked some rebel positions, some of these children have run away and they have fallen into SPLA hands, and then they've been taken up to the Uganda border, or some have found their way to northern Uganda — but this is a very murky area, and neither the Ugandan Government nor the SPLA are willing to comment about how exactly these children are freed.

[White] It's beginning to look as though the SPLA might be becoming some kind of agent of the Ugandan Army.

[Wanendeya] Well, when the SPLA have been attacked by these northern rebels, they have fought back and so, perhaps because the SPLA and the Ugandan Government are fighting these rebels — both of the Lord's Resistance Army and the West Nile Bank Front — they do have a common enemy, but the Ugandan Government still maintains that it has no hand in what the SPLA does in Southern Sudan. [end recording]

IFP Blames ANC Hit-Squads for Official's Murder

*MB0307165895 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1608 GMT 3 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban July 3 SAPA — The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Monday blamed African National Congress hit-squads for the murder of KwaZulu/Natal south coast church minister Rev David Zondi on Saturday [1 July].

Zondi, the IFP's KwaNdelu branch chairman, was gunned down at a bus stop shortly after returning from an IFP meeting in Umlazi on Saturday.

In a statement IFP spokesman Ed Tillett said the attack was further evidence of the "ANC's raw pursuit of power in KwaZulu/Natal".

"It is profoundly disturbing that his assassins sought to target a man of the cloth who had consistently striven for peace and reconciliation among foes," Tillett said.

"The unrelenting political assassinations of IFP office-bearers are a diverting tactic intended to demoralise the party and its structures.

"Furthermore, it is no secret that the ANC is pursuing a parallel political strategy of paying lip service to peace and development in KwaZulu/Natal while actively seeking to undermine the IFP-led provincial parliament," Tillett said.

53 Reported Murdered in Natal Over Weekend

*MB0407122195 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1418 GMT 03 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban July 3 SAPA — At least 53 people were murdered during one of the most violent weekends in KwaZulu/Natal this year, police said on Monday [3 July]. And a suspected thief was shot dead in Inanda on Saturday during a shoot-out between police and a group of armed men, bringing the crime-related toll to at least 54.

Police spokesman Warrant Officer Vishnu Naidoo said the killings did not appear to be politically motivated. He said the weekend figure of 54 included only reported cases. Further bodies may be discovered.

Last weekend's recorded murder toll in the province was 44.

KwaZulu Police said four people were killed in Umlazi's D section on Saturday when their house was attacked by a group of armed men. The nature of their injuries had not been established. The bodies of three unidentified men were found with knife and gunshot wounds in the Dlovinga area on Saturday. In another incident on Saturday, a man was shot dead near Nqutu

by a gunman, the murdered man was on his way back from a relative's funeral. A KwaZulu Police spokesman blamed the incident on faction fighting in the area.

Government Issues 1st Document in 11 Languages

*MB2906194195 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1901 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town June 28 SAPA — The first government document in all official 11 languages — draft legislation on the Pan South African Language Board [Pansalb], the country's new language watchdog — was released on Thursday [29 June].

Deputy Arts and Culture Minister Brigitte Mabandla presented copies of the 136-page government gazette containing the legislation to journalists at a media conference. Once all public comments on the bill have been received it will be tabled in Parliament. Appointments to the 13-member board, however, will be made by the Senate which will invite nominations from the public. The board will be responsible for promoting multi-lingualism, creating conditions for the development of all official languages, preventing the exploitation of any languages, and advising on alleged violations of language rights.

Ms Mabandla said the Arts and Culture Department had encountered many stumbling blocks in its efforts to get the draft bill translated into previously marginalised languages. "We were confronted by one of the serious legacies of apartheid which is still generally underestimated in this country — the critical lack of suitably trained translators working in the African languages."

Setting up wide-spread language services and the training of "language workers" should be one of the first aims the new board, which officials hope will be up and running by November. "I must warn that South Africa will certainly not benefit from our cultural richness if we fail to devise strategies to train language workers such as translators and interpreters."

Deputy-Director of Language Planning Dr Anne-Marie Beukes said the relationship between Pansalb and the 10 existing African language boards was an issue that still needed to be resolved.

The Democratic Party's [DP] spokesman on language Dene Smuts said the DP wanted a province-based approach with separate bodies for each language with defined links with the board. It proposed the final constitution provide for 11 official languages, but only six of them national.

***Gauteng Province Administration Examined**
 95AF0082D Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
 3 Apr 94 p 14

[Unattributed editorial: "Will They Govern or Merely Ingratiate Themselves? The Legislature Now Has the Tools for his Job"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The tools for governing properly were created in the initial session of Gauteng's provincial administration. Now there can be real and expeditious action. Things did not always go smoothly. The Executive Committee under Mr. Tokyo Sexwale, and the legislature headed by the speaker, Mr. Trevor Fowler, were sometimes out of synch with each other but have learned in the process that one cannot function effectively without the other. The greatest test of effective government is its administration. Some maintain that Mr. Sexwale took a bit long to clearly reveal the new government's character and generated uncertainty by not quickly appointing a chief executive. The new director general, Mr. Vincent Mntambo, started in his new post on 1 April, and he is the first visible change there.

The Provincial Services Commission under the direction of Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald will shortly introduce the new directors for the 10 departments that come under the jurisdiction of the executive members. This will certainly be accompanied by some pain but cannot be delayed any longer because uncertainty is the devil's pillow. Much has already been done to change the departments, but it is truly a formidable task—such as in the case of the Education Department—to unite the central and provincial departments and to squeeze all the various ethnic departments into one single department.

The old Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) was, as the ANC [African National Congress] quite correctly notes, staffed for the most part by white Afrikaner males (WAM's). This will be drastically changed in the coming weeks, although Mr. Fitzgerald says that his commission is struggling as a result of a shortage of funds. Many of the old TPA personnel are going to leave on early retirements. National Party (NP) sources say that this is valuable experience that is being lost while the ANC is seizing upon it as another opportunity to bring black people into the service to make it more representative of the community, and it will be a graphic method of determining whether the ANC-dominated government has outgrown the legacy of apartheid. It is, however, superficial to view it in this way in light of the fact that one should rather look to see whether the ANC has been able to make the transition from outsider to ruling party.

After 11 months, though, they appear to be more of a ruling party than when the 86 members of the provincial legislature were sworn in on 9 May of last year without almost no ceremony. The city hall is a splendid and worthy home for the province's political leaders, although it will not, of course, be to everyone's taste. The province's name is now Gauteng, the capital is now Johannesburg, the speaker, Mr. Trevor Fowler, has new official robes, there is a new parliamentary mace representing the old and the new, and there is a new procedure. These are superficial and in the realm of symbols, however—the noteworthy changes have occurred in the committee chambers and in the Old Council Hall.

There is not terribly much to point to nor does everything go so smoothly every day but that which has been done is important. In the first 10 months, the legislature was in session 29 days and passed six pieces of legislation. All the laws had to do with the manner in which government functions, and other provinces have, in most cases, given their attention to such things only after Gauteng has. The big battles have been fought in the committee chambers. The Treasury Law, the Tender Board Law, the remuneration of members, the powers and prerogatives of the legislature, the Provincial Services Commission, and the supplemental budget are certainly things that are not important to the common man, but they certainly are for efficient government. The manner in which policy is formulated has far-reaching effects, and public hearings were held concerning language policy. The legislature would like to have greater involvement on the part of the public, but it is doubtful whether it can ever lure people away from their everyday pleasures to participate. The words accountability, transparency, and consultation have now become part of the vernacular in the corridors of the legislature. Many of the former freedom fighters are now equally at home in their new surroundings, though not all of them always show up faithfully for committee meetings. NP members are once again having a hard time in getting used to a new way of doing things and to their own role of constructive opposition and being members of a ruling coalition. As is the case with the ANC, some days this goes better than others.

It is the executive branch of Mr. Sexwale's government, however, that is responsible for the province's high visibility. He is often controversial but so popular that he can easily make the transition from a dark suit for the high council chambers to a track suit for the townships. He and his 10 Executive Committee members have tackled their assignments with almost no staff but with dumbfounding energy. It is not unusual that some of them can only spare a little time on Sundays at their

offices to brief members of the media. In order to manage, they have set up strategic administration teams to brief them on policy and to quickly get a handle on the bottlenecks in their departments. Some of them have managed better in this regard than others. The process is now nearly complete, and, except for some departments, they can now manage without outside assistance.

The learning process has been completed. The executive branch has now learned that an *ad hoc* government can only go from crisis to crisis—it cannot properly perform its assignment without the requisite legal foundation. The legislative branch has better mastery now of the workings of a parliament and knows that when it comes to good legislation, it is better to make haste slowly and to thrash things out thoroughly. The provincial administration is better defined and can now start to do its tasks in a more policy-oriented manner. The period of uncertainty and the transition from the old to the new will still cause some discomfort, but it will [do so] more in the nature of hiccoughs than cramps.

And now to return to the original question as to whether the government of Gauteng will govern or merely ingratiate itself. Well, it succeeded in empowering itself and now has the tools with which to do its job. Now it can really get down to work. In the final analysis, it will be the voters who will determine whether it is doing well or doing poorly.

***New Gauteng Police Commissioner Interviewed**

95AF0082C Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
5 Apr 95 p 9

[Report on interview with Lieutenant General Sharma Maharaj, police commissioner of Gauteng Province, by Christi van der Westhuizen; place and date not given: "South African Police Service VIP Was Once a Shop Assistant; Police Strikes Unacceptable—Commissioner"—first paragraph is BEELD introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] *As police commissioner in the province with the highest crime rate, Lt. Gen. Sharma Maharaj has a formidable task, but he is a person who believes in hard work and dedication. Challenges, it appears, spur him on. Christi van der Westhuizen spoke with him.*

Gen. Maharaj had to leave school at the Standard 6 level due to a lack of money. Before joining the police as an 18-year-old in 1965, he earned his keep as a shop assistant and pay clerk. In 1978, he had a higher rank than his commander in Dundee, Natal, after having been promoted from lieutenant to captain. Shortly thereafter he was transferred and made commander in Isipingo. Later, he was district commissioner in Chatsworth,

Natal, and after that he was made head of human resources in KwaZulu-Natal. What is important for him is the transformation of a police force into a community-oriented police service. "I always thought that of all the civil servants, the police would adapt most quickly to such a transformation."

It is the younger guard in the police who are particularly important to him because they have to deal with the public every day. He says that a change in the culture of the police service is required. Community-orientation means a demilitarization of the police. Focus must be shifted to delivering the services that are determined by the needs of the community. Gen. Maharaj believes that crime can only be effectively fought with the public's cooperation. He is optimistic about what he regards as a partnership between the police and the community to fight crime. "The public's attitude toward the police has already begun to change: Policemen are allowed into areas these days where they would not have ventured a few months ago. We have recently had several instances where pickpockets have been seized by members of the public."

He is adamant about certain issues: Strikes in the police service are unacceptable and unreasonable. He characterizes the decision by the South African Police Union (SAPU) to undertake a go-slow strike as "discouraging" in light of the agreement that the labor unions had reached last week with Commissioner George Fivaz. "They agreed that salaries would be increased. A special committee was also instituted to find acceptable solutions for the problem." He is also opposed to policemen who take part in demonstrations in uniform. "What kind of confidence does it inspire in the public when policemen *toi-toi* [dance]?" In this case too, he believes a change of culture is necessary.

Does he think that their grievances are justified? "Yes, salaries—particularly for the lower ranks—are pathetic," but "strikes and demonstrations are unnecessary when policemen's complaints are addressed. One thing that policemen have to realize is that they will never be rich." He points out that SAPU's grievance about overtime work is unjustified because "policemen decided several years ago to work 12 hours per day instead of eight hours. In exchange for the longer hours, they work a four-day week instead of a five-day week." Claims that policemen's low salaries make them targets for bribery and corruption do not impress him: "We cannot gloss over corruption. Every profession has its rotten apples. Thievery will not be tolerated, and policemen who make themselves guilty of that will have to face the law."

Journalists were surprised to see Gen. Maharaj last week at the memorial service for the victims of the Shell

House massacre last year. He unobtrusively mingled with the people at the memorial service and apparently just observed. "It was important to be there in view of the fact that it was to be the first large march in Johannesburg since I started work a month ago as police commissioner in Gauteng." It was also important for him to attend the memorial service without a bulletproof jacket and on foot. "I gave assurances that there would be no problems. In case of violence, I would have been just as defenseless as the other people." Afterward, police and Army officials expressed their satisfaction that Gen. Maharaj had not interfered with their arrangements. All that he has to say about it is "I had confidence in the people who made the security arrangements."

South African Press Review for 4 Jul

MB0407171195

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Party Defections Termed Natural — "All considered, the working of the [government of national unity] system has veered far more towards the unnaturally smooth extreme than towards the antithesis, the chaotic confusion that was more easy to expect," states a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 4 July. "In this light it is a little surprising" that the recent defection of a National Party city councillor to the ANC and rumors of further defections have caused the "wholly unnecessary frissons of fright as if some apocalyptic crack is looming." According to the editorial, more defections by more senior members of political parties are likely. "Were it not for the constitutional complications by which defecting MPs now forfeit their seats, there probably would have already been such defections." The editorial contends

that as long as a healthy opposition, the "basic principle by which the comings and goings of party fortune can be judged to affect the public welfare," exists, there is no need to worry about defections.

SOWETAN

Development Solution to Illegal Immigration — "One of the indirect results of the death of apartheid is the phenomenon of illegal migration to our country from neighboring countries," begins a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 4 July. The practice of returning illegal immigrants to their home countries "has already proved to have failed" because it imposes "only the risk to illegal immigrants of being caught." According to the editorial, the solution to illegal immigration is not in building more lethal fences, "but in making it more attractive for the immigrants to stay in their home countries by helping with the redevelopment of their own economies."

BUSINESS DAY

Savings Encouraged for Strong Economy — Recent reports that credit-based consumer spending has taken off, combined with government dissaving is worrisome, states a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 4 July. "Our economic security must depend on domestic savings, which implies a thrifty government encouraging private savings and investment," the editorial says. Individuals and corporations need tax concessions to encourage savings and reinvestment. "If government finds it impolitic to reduce its spending programme, it should finance it by privatising to reduce its own debt and hence its interest bill." The editorial concludes: "Everyone appreciates government's dilemma, but this is the time to encourage domestically financed growth, not deter it."

Angola

Council Discusses Peace Accord Implementation

MB0407203995 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos today met with members of the Council of the Republic to discuss the peace process, the creation of the posts of vice president, and other issues crucial to the formation of a government of national unity. The meeting lasted about seven hours, and afterward, council spokesman Domingos Culolo said:

[Begin Culolo recording] The president routinely calls for a meeting of the Council of the Republic, and today the its members were briefed on the latest developments in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. The government members of the Joint Commission, Military Household Chief General Osvaldo van Dunem, and Council of Ministers Secretary Dr. Carlos Feijo briefed the Council of the Republic. They reported that the peace process is running smoothly despite a delay in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. However, there is strong political goodwill by the parties involved, and everything is leads one to believe that the process will remain on track, as has been the case since the historical meeting between President Dos Santos and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola leader in Lusaka. The delays are partly caused by the complexity of the process, and at times conditions are not right for the implementation of some programs. The council discussed the issue of the vice presidency at length, but I cannot reveal the contents of the discussion. [end recording]

Mozambique

'Secretive' Land Deal With S. Africans Assailed

MB3006161095 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese
27 Jun 95 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] Once again, vital information about Mozambique has come from outside the country. This time, Transvaal Agricultural Union Chairman Dries Bruwer announced that agreements are about to be signed with Mozambique, Angola, and Zaire to grant land to members of his South African association. He added that "the Mozambican Government has already identified 8 million hectares of farmland to be developed" by South African farmers who will establish themselves on that land.

"Our experts have told us that the farmland can support a wide range of agricultural industries, including grain and livestock production and forestry, as well as eco-tourism," Bruwer said.

MEDIAFAX has always believed that regional cooperation could be an inexhaustible source of assistance to many of the problems our country is facing. However, receiving this sort of "big" news without any warning is a sign that even a noble ideal can turn sour.

It was known that the Mozambican Government was negotiating a deal with two Afrikaner farming associations. But look at the figure: 8 million hectares! It creates the impression that Mozambique is about to be swamped by Afrikaners who will take our best land!

Since this was such a sudden report, no one should be surprised if this government decision is widely contested within the country and even seen as an invitation for recolonization. No Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party member should be surprised if Frelimo's patriotic credentials are questioned.

How many Mozambican farmers will be left without land? What land is being allocated, anyway? What forests? With how many Mozambicans was that issue discussed? How many farmers are coming? What are the benefits for Mozambique? How will they be worked out? What benefits can be secured for Mozambicans residing in South Africa? The Afrikaners are coming here to produce food. What will happen to our own farmers? Will they be left on the outside of the whole process? Is this a huge plan to foster rural unemployment in this country?

To ensure that peace in southern Africa and its economic spinoffs will benefit everyone, it seems wise to suggest the following bargaining chip: White farmers who obtain land in Southern African Development Community member countries should be made to return to their black compatriots the South African land they expropriated through colonization and, later, the apartheid system. Is there anything like that in the agreement with the South African farmers?

Just as we must oppose any shady business, like that deal involving hundreds of thousands of hectares in which an Assembly deputy was involved, so must we comment on something of this caliber. You do not negotiate away 8 million hectares in complete secrecy. This is eminently a public issue. For it to stand the slightest chance of being accepted by society, it has to be discussed by many, many people, including the Assembly deputies, and for reasonable period of time. The way things are being done, we risk general opposition to the scheme, thereby rendering people blind to any benefits it might have for the country. The secretive manner in which the government has gone about this business is an act of dangerous irresponsibility.

The health of regional cooperation is too important to be left to such perilous gambles. If things do not go well, problems could snowball into all kinds of animosities and cleavages with South Africa, and we can hardly afford the luxury of a new cycle of violence in this region.

The sooner the government comes clean with the public and gives a detailed account of what is going to be signed, the sooner we will know whether this is part of a process of gradually bringing together businessmen on both sides of the border or just the delivery of a large part of Mozambican territory to South African interests.

For the sake of protecting and promoting cooperation with South Africa, the government simply cannot approach this delicate issue with such a lack of transparency.

Editorial Views Frelimo Under Multiparty System

*MB0507104295 Maputo DEMOS in Portuguese
28 Jun 95 p 16*

[FBIS Translated Text] The country marked its 20 years of independence six months after Frelimo's [Mozambique Liberation Front] divorce from the one-party system came into effect with the holding of the first multiparty elections.

It was a happy coincidence because the country finally found its own political identity in its search for its own diversity. As one would expect from the still nascent Mozambican democracy, the 20th independence anniversary celebrations ended up showing us how strong Frelimo's craving was for looking extensively at its great achievements while ignoring its own shortcomings.

As one celebrates Mozambicans' coming of age, would it not be appropriate for Mozambique, in the midst of its political diversity, to speed up its long march to overcome obstacles to the well being of all Mozambicans?

Why have the leaders, who ruled the country for the past 20 years and who will continue to do so in the

next five years, not finally made a public self-critical appraisal of the abundant evils inflicted ever since they monopolized the right to decide on the nation's future?

One cannot see how the physica? annihilation of political opponents can be interpreted as the result of a bygone era, and responsibility for the harm done to the country cannot be assumed.

The country celebrated its 20th independence anniversary with less political fervor, probably because the new democracy gave back to citizens their basic right to a political option that had been withheld since independence. Indeed, regardless of the great pride that they may have in the achievement of national independence from colonialism, Mozambicans have not much to celebrate except for the fact that we have been independent for 20 years.

For almost two decades, poverty has been a required point of reference for Mozambicans who, subjugated by a party-state apparatus, have become dependent on almost everything. Worse still is that Mozambicans do not even depend on ideas because the egalitarian spirit has become an obsession.

The highlight of the 20th independence anniversary was that the country's greatest achievement had been the upholding of national unity at the cost of a protracted war that virtually reduced the capacity of citizens to look after themselves. In the end one acknowledged that the one-party ideal and a centralized economy were wrong.

It is necessary to seriously reflect on the national unity-national reconciliation issue so that in practice one has a state capable of accommodating all its resources.

What is the country waiting for before it reviews the Constitution and accords Afonso Dhlakama the status of vice president since his undeniable political strength was confirmed in the last elections?

Cote d'Ivoire

Rights League Urges Use of Liberian Refugee Camps

AB0507122895 Abidjan LE JOUR in French
5 Jul 95 p 4

[Statement issued by the Ivorian Human Rights League in Abidjan on 29 June]

[FBIS Translated Text] 1. For some days now, there have been reports of tragic incidents which are said to have occurred in the western region of the country, in the areas bordering Liberia. The seriousness of these incidents reported by the media has led the Ivorian Human Rights League [LIDHO] to look into the situation. The following facts have emerged from its investigations:

Since the outbreak of the civil war in Liberia, the Liberian refugees have generally lived on good terms with the indigenes of the Tai, Guiglo, and Toulepleu regions. A few incidents have sometimes disturbed this cohabitation. However, for some time now, repeated incursions into Ivorian territory by rebels of the various factions have resulted in several casualties among both Ivorians and Liberians including civilians as well as men-in-arms.

The consequences of these events are that in some localities there has been a vast movement of people fleeing the unsafe areas, public services have been paralyzed, schools have been deserted, and so on.... Everywhere, relations between the indigenes and refugees have seriously deteriorated to the extent that it is feared clashes could occur. In the face of this situation, the refugees have gone to hide in the forests, fearing for their lives while the villagers cannot go to their farms for fear of being killed.

2. The LIDHO notes that the situation prevailing in the west of the country constitutes a very serious violation of human rights and, particularly, that of the right to life and the right to living in peace. Furthermore, it also notes that this situation is partly attributable to the fact that the rules of international law defining the status and organization of refugees have not been applied.

3. Consequently, the LIDHO is calling on the president of the Republic and the government to seriously examine the issue of Liberian refugees in Cote d'Ivoire. To this end, the LIDHO:

Suggests that the Ivorian Government settle the refugees in camps in conformity with international rules, and provide security;

Requests the government to take the necessary measures to encourage the return of the indigenes to their villages, and to fully ensure their security on a long-term basis;

Urges the government to take all the necessary measures to ensure that the regular functioning of public services is restored in the areas concerned and, particularly, that the dispersed pupils are able to sit, just like their counterparts in the other regions, the various end-of-year examinations.

Issued in Abidjan on 29 June

[Signed] for the LIDHO by Deputy Chairman Martin Bleou

Guinea

Opposition Reacts Violently to PUP Victory

AB0307210095 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 3 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There has been a violent aftermath in parts of Conakry to last Thursday's [29 June] civic elections in Guinea. It was the second time for electors to go to the polls in under three weeks, and like the earlier parliamentary elections, the opposition are crying foul over yet another win for the ruling party. Our correspondent, Foday Fofana, telexed this report:

Shops in the commercial district of Matoto here in Conakry closed today, as angry supporters of the three opposition parties — Rally of the Guinean People [RPG], Party of Renewal and Progress, and Union for the New Republic — took to the streets, throwing stones at passing vehicles in protest at the surprising victory of the ruling Party for Unity and Progress [PUP]. When I got to the scene, I found traders sitting in front of their shops, trying to protect their goods from looters. One shopkeeper told me: We had to close down for fear of attack. What we saw this morning frightened us, and in spite of the presence of armed red beret Presidential Guards and anti-riot police, who are patrolling the area, we do still not feel assured. Mr. Ibrahima Kalil Konate, an RPG candidate, told me in Matoto that this morning's outburst was the spontaneous reaction of the suspicious masses, who feared that they had been cheated in favor of the ruling party. He said none of the opposition parties had given instructions to protest.

Mr. Konate said they have filed a suit, alleging that 441 customs officers had been transported in military trucks to vote inside the Alpha Yaya Military Barracks, a traditional stronghold of the opposition. He also claimed that electors registers disappeared, and that security bags

containing the ballot papers had arrived open at the central counting office.

Nigeria

Abacha: Not Affected by 'International Blackmail'

*AB0507120795 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1030 GMT 5 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Nigerian head of state, General Sani Abacha, has said that international blackmail or gang-up will not deter his administration from its plans to lay a solid, democratic foundation in the country. Gen. Abacha made the remark on Tuesday [4 July] in Jaji, Kaduna State, during the graduation ceremony of Command and Staff College. He reiterated the determination of the Federal Government to return the country to democratic rule. He said that in furtherance of the government's political program, a comprehensive welfare package was being worked out for the Armed Forces (?to facilitate) the disengagement of the military from politics. Gen. Abacha pointed out that for the Armed Forces to defend the country, they needed a good environment to operate.

Sierra Leone

South African Soldiers Seen in Kono District

*AB0307183195 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 3 Jul 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] People from the Sierra Leonean diamond district of Kono seem to be reacting positively to claims by the Army that they've virtually cleared the area of Foday Sankoh's RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels. Among those going back to the area has been our correspondent, Victor Sylver, who was last in Kono two years ago. And while he was there this time, he bumped into some of the South African soldiers who have hired to work alongside the Sierra Leone military. He sent us this telexed report:

The destruction in Kono appears to be massive. Entire sections of towns have been torched and signs of hurried departure are everywhere. In Motema, nearly all the houses around the police station have been torched. Walls have been blown in by heavy weapons and just everywhere you can see clothes scattered all around with suitcases slit open. I was told by a couple of survivors that the rebels went on a campaign of terror, and that those who failed to obey their commands were ruthlessly gunned down. One of the mosques in Koidu town got a pasting, with pockmarks of bullets in the cement works. The roundabout in the Tankoro section of Kono still bears the marks of the rebel attacks, with about 10 skulls left in the sun to dry. One of the skulls still had pieces of rotten human flesh on it. Nearby, one of the soldiers tells me that they had to hurriedly bury a pile of nearly 20 bodies that they found butchered by the rebels. Civilians are just beginning to return to towns like Koidu, Yengema, and Safadu, now that they are back in government hands. Some told me that they first heard that Koidu had been retaken on this program. They waited for four days before they began to leave the bushes, where they had been for the past six to eight weeks, surviving on fruits and roots.

Of course, there is the distinct South African presence, in the form of Executive Outcomes. I am told that they, along with troops of the Sierra Leone Army, were in the thick of the attempt to rid Kono of Foday Sankoh rebels. Their operational leader, Colonel Rudolf Vanhieden, tells me that he and his men work in concert with the government. We are not mercenaries, he tells me. We are a group that is interested in putting an end to destabilization in any country in Africa. It is our duty, he said, and we feel obliged to help. People sometimes forget that we are Africans too, and Sierra Leone, with all her rich potential, should not be allowed to be destroyed by Foday Sankoh and his men. All the soldiers were in high spirits, and they talked of the fierce battles they fought with the rebels who, they claimed, suffered about 80 dead in just one encounter.

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